

BORDER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

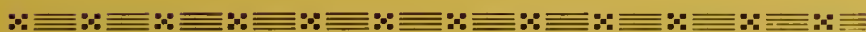
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1968



Printed by Howe of Brampton, Cumberland.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1968



- F. S. ROGERS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health. (Resigned May, 1968).
- C. A. BENTLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health. (Appointed July, 1968).
- J. HILL, Cert.S.I.J.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.
- H. WILSON, Cert.S.I.J.B., M.R.S.H., Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.
- P. WILSON, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate. Additional Public Health Inspector.
- W. J. BOWES, Dip.P.H.I.E.B., Additional Public Health Inspector.
- R. W. S. SPEIRS, Trainee Public Health Inspector. (Appointed September, 1968).

BORDER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

3/7 Victoria Place,

Carlisle.

June, 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Border Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the
community for the year 1968.

Housing, Food Hygiene and other Sanitary matters are
dealt with in the report of Mr. Hill, the Chief Public Health
Inspector and Housing Officer. I am pleased to include
reports from Mr. Skerry, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor,
and from Mr. Milroy, the City of Carlisle Water Engineer.

My thanks go to Members of the Council, to my
colleagues in other departments of the Council and also to
all members of the Health Department for their constant
help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. BENTLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of District in Acres	...	...	...	248,860
Registrar General's estimate of resident population in mid-year 1968	...	...	...	30,920
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate Book)	...	...	...	9,593
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£1,165,589
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£4,691

Population

The following table gives the population figures for the past ten years:—

1959	...	30,660	Civilian and Service Personnel				
1960	...	29,645	„	„	„	„	
1961	...	29,480	„	„	„	„	
1962	...	30,190	„	„	„	„	
1963	...	30,740	„	„	„	„	
1964	...	31,240	„	„	„	„	
1965	...	31,240	„	„	„	„	
1966	...	31,060	„	„	„	„	
1967	...	30,890	„	„	„	„	
1968	...	30,920	„	„	„	„	

VITAL STATISTICS

It is pleasant to note an encouraging trend in the Birth Statistics. The illegitimacy rate is half that of 1967, while the Infantile, Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality Rates all show

a dramatic fall. It would be foolish of course to take these figures on their face value as the total number of births in the district is too small for these changes to have a truly statistically significant value. Nonetheless I feel they can be regarded with cautious optimism.

Births:

(a) Live Births		Males	Females	Total	Rates
Legitimate	...	201	194	395	
Illegitimate	...	7	6	13	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		208	200	408	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population
(Crude Rate) ... 13.2

Birth Rate corrected by comparability factor of 1.12 ... 14.8

Illegitimate Live Births
(% of total Live Births) 3.15%

(b) Still Births		Males	Females	Total	Rates
Legitimate	...	3	1	4	
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	...	4	1	5	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Rate per 1,000 total Births 12.0

The rate in 1967 was ... 12.0

England and Wales rate for 1967 was ... 14.4

Deaths:

			Males	Females	Total	Rates BRDC	Rates E&W
Deaths at all ages	...	...	212	193	405		
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	...	...				13.1	
Death rate corrected by com- parability factor of 0.87						11.4	
Maternal Deaths	...	...				Nil	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	...					Nil	

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

Legitimate	...	...	...	2	2		
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—
				—	—		
		Total	...	2	2		
				—	—		
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...					9.8	18.0
(Deaths under 1 year)							
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths in first month per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	12.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	...					16.9	25.0

The figures for England and Wales for 1967 were:—

Birth Rate	...	...	16.9
Deaths Rate	...		11.9

Cancer Mortality

Overall, Cancer Mortality has remained static, though there was a slight fall in the number of cases of carcinoma of the lung and bronchus. As in the case of birth statistics it is of course unwise to draw conclusions on such small population figures, but one can perhaps hope that the public is becoming more aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking, which has been so conclusively proven to be the major factor in this illness.

Location of Disease						Male	Female
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Lung and Bronchus			...	...	...	11	—
Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Other Sites	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
Total	...	...	...	...	...	39	28

There were 67 deaths from all forms of Cancer, equivalent to 14.3% of all deaths (14.15% in 1967).

Diseases of the Heart

This section of the report sounds, I believe, a most important warning note. No less than 27.9% of all deaths were due to Coronary Heart Disease. While the National figures for this disease are high, indeed it is the most serious disease of our time, ours are still higher. The worst aspect comes out when one considers age groups. Between the ages of 25 years and 55 years, 42% of all deaths were due to this illness and if accidental deaths are excluded the figure rises to 58%. It is well known that the consumption of a diet too rich in animal fat plays a large part in the causation of Coronary Disease. It would seem that we are eating well but not wisely. Simply by watching one's weight one can enormously improve one's chances of living to a healthy old age, and sadly, as far more men ^{than} ~~and~~ women die from Coronary Disease, it seems possible that many housewives are killing their husbands with kindness.

Deaths from all causes are shown in the following table:—

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis — Respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis — Others	—	—	—
3. Syphilitis Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	8	1	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	11	—	11
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	8	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant Neoplasm, etc. ...	20	18	38
15. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	2	2
16. Diabetes Mellitus	—	1	1
17. Other Endocrine etc., Diseases ...	—	—	—
18. Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	1	2
19. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	2	2	4
20. Hypertensive Disease	6	9	15
21. Ischaemic Heart Disease	59	54	113
22. Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	10	15	25
23. Cerebrovascular Disease	32	42	74
24. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	6	13
25. Influenza	1	—	1
26. Pneumonia	7	10	17
27. Bronchitis and Emphysema	15	1	16
28. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
29. Peptic Ulcer	3	1	4
30. Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	1
31. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	3	3	6
32. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
33. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3
34. Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	—	1	1
35. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	2	—	2
36. Congenital Anomalies	1	—	1
37. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	1	—	1
38. Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	—	1	1
39. Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	1	9
40. All Other Accidents	7	8	15
41. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries ...	1	2	3
42. All Other External Causes	3	—	3
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	212	193	405

Brucellosis

Though the health statistics show no mention of this condition I believe a special note should be included as it is so important in our area.

This disease is primarily one of cattle, and humans become infected either by drinking untreated milk from an ill animal or by handling such animals. It is not a notifiable disease and it is in humans a difficult illness to diagnose. As a result there are not a large number of proven cases in the Country as a whole. Nonetheless there can be no doubt that it is much more widespread among the population than appears on the surface and it is an illness which can cause individuals long periods of chronic ill health.

The known cases in Cumberland are high. This is partly due to the fact that doctors in the area are very aware of the possibility of the disease, it is also undoubtedly due to the fact that a great deal of untreated milk is drunk in the area. Some of this is drunk by farmers, farm workers and their families before being sent for pasteurisation, and herein probably lies the greatest danger. A great deal of milk is, however, also sold to the public untreated. The Public Health Inspectors are very alive to the dangers of this and I cannot praise too highly the hard work they have put in, and the considerable diplomacy they have used, to prevent contaminated milk reaching consumers. They cannot, however, be everywhere at once and an infected animal can be brought into a herd examined and found clear the previous day. As a measure of the problems, during 1968 no less than 15 cows were found to have Brucellosis in the Border Rural District. As one infected cow can contaminate the whole of a herd's milk when bulked it is obvious that a considerable number of people could be affected.

Farmers have, I believe, a moral duty to join The Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme, but apart from the ethics

involved this is indeed in their own best interests. To quote the Farmers' Weekly of September 6th, 1968:—

“In most herds with Brucellosis there is a steady drain on profits . . . losses become much more serious when infection spreads rapidly through a herd . . . up to 90% of pregnancies may end in abortion and in these circumstances the disease causes crippling losses and complete disruption of herd breeding programmes.”

By joining the scheme farmers could in the long run eliminate the disease and in the short term they will have the advantage of Ministry help and compensation if they are unfortunate enough to get a diseased beast.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Services

Any necessary investigations or consultations have been through the Public Health Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary under the direction of Dr. Inglis, Consultant Pathologist, and Dr. D. G. Davies, Consultant Bacteriologist. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all for their help and co-operation.

Ambulance, Nursing and Welfare Facilities

These are all provided under the direct control of the Cumberland County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sewerage

I am indebted to Mr. W. Skerry, Engineer and Surveyor, for the following report on sewerage and housing matters:—

Aglionby Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Completion of this scheme was not until May, 1968, since when connections from village properties have been accepted.

Newtown and Irthington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Tenders for this work were received and work commenced in May, 1968.

Work was largely completed by the end of the year and in fact the new works and pumping equipment were operational towards the end of December. It is unlikely, however, that connections will be made until 1969.

Wetheral and Great Corby Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Tenders for this work were received towards the end of the year and Ministry approval is awaited.

It is unlikely that any work will commence before 1969 even if Ministry approval is forthcoming.

Heads Nook Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Tenders for this scheme were received towards the end of the year. Work is scheduled to start early 1969.

Walton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The main work of construction, including the works, was completed by the end of the year. The change over of existing drainage connections to existing properties is likely to follow in 1969.

Cargo Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

No further progress to report on this scheme during the year. Largely held up pending details as to farm drainage being included.

Gilsland Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

A joint outline scheme in association with the neighbouring Haltwhistle R.D.C. has been prepared and likely to be submitted to the Ministry early 1969.

Harker Sewerage and Sewerage Disposal

An outline scheme has been prepared but submission to the Ministry is held over pending settlement of contributions thereto.

Brampton — Sewer Extension for Housing Development

A scheme was approved during the year and work thereon commenced towards the end of 1968.

Additionally, schemes under consideration include Smithfield, Boustead Hill, Lonburgh, Burgh by Sands, Beaumont, Kirkandrews, Moorhouse, Cumwhitton and Carleton.

NEW HOUSING

New houses erected by private enterprise:—

(a) Number approved during the year	...	...	70
Number completed during the year	...	...	95
Number under construction at end of year	...		99

Alterations and improvements to existing houses:—

(b) Number approved during the year	...	...	164
Number completed during the year	...	...	114

Number of visits and inspections carried out by Building Inspector during the year:—

(c) New Houses	...	...	...	...	...	431
Improvements and extensions to houses	...					441
Farm Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...		216
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	475

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER

For the Year ended 31st December, 1968

To the Border Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1968. I wish to thank the Council for the support they have given and the staff of the Health and Housing Department for their loyalty and hard work.

HOUSING

New Building

During the year 129 houses were built, 34 by the Council and 95 privately. Comparison with the previous four years is given below:—

Year		Council	Private	Total
1964	...	75	87	162
1965	...	29	83	112
1966	...	41	98	139
1967	...	17	93	110
1968	...	34	95	129
Total for 5 years		<hr/> 196 <hr/>	<hr/> 456 <hr/>	<hr/> 652 <hr/>

The 34 built by the Council comprised 4 one bedroomed bungalows at Houghton and 30 at Longtown consisting of 12 — two bedroomed flats, 16 — one bedroomed flats and 2 —

two bedroomed bungalows. In addition the Council purchased 26 — three bedroomed houses from the Ministry of Technology at Brampton.

At the end of the year 113 houses at Brampton and 5 houses at Longtown were in the course of construction.

Whilst the completion of 34 Council Houses during the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory it is gratifying to report that at the end of the year a scheme of 113 houses at Brampton and a small scheme of 5 houses at Longtown were under way. Furthermore planning was well advanced in respect of 100 houses at Corby Hill and Architects have been instructed to prepare plans for a small site at Swan Street (South), Longtown, being the first part of the redevelopment of back land between Burn Street and English Street.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Discretionary Grants	1967	1968
Applications Received	12	20
Applications Approved	12 (12 houses)	19 (22 houses)
Improvements Completed	16	10
Value of Works Approved	£13,331.12.0d.	£30,804.9.10d.
Value of Grants Approved	£4,142.10.0d.	£8,114.9. 0d.

Standard Grants

Applications Received	38	39
Applications Approved	30	34
Improvements Completed	38	25

During the year there was an increase in the number of applications received for discretionary grants whilst applications for standard grants were about the same as the previous year. Completions were well down in both categories. Numbers fluctuate considerably from year to year but the average number is small and has declined in recent years. Various explanations are possible, but difficulties of raising money is the most likely cause. New legislation to increase the amount of grant available is promised in 1969.

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNCIL OWNED HOUSES

Pending legislation to increase the contributions available from the Government, various schemes of improvement to older houses have been deferred, but this only refers to houses specially purchased. Improvement of the pre-war Council Houses is proceeding and should be completed next year. One older house was extensively reconditioned.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Clearance Areas (Section 42 Housing Act. 1957)

No Clearance Areas were declared during the year.

Individual Unfit Houses (Section 9 & 16 Housing Act. 1957)

No Notices were served under Section 9 during the year.
Under Section 16 the following action was taken:—

Houses represented as unfit	...	...	...	20
Notices served under Section 16	...	...	...	19
Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	7
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	8
Undertakings to carry out works accepted	...	...	...	5
Closing Orders converted to Demolition Orders	...	...	...	3
Demolition Orders converted to Closing Orders	...	...	...	—
Closing Order revoked on property made fit	...	...	...	1
Demolition Orders revoked on property made fit	...	...	...	—
Persons displayed	...	...	...	33
Houses actually demolished	...	...	...	2
Council owned property demolished	...	...	...	—

Progress during the year was small, but slum clearance is largely governed by the amount of new housing available and cannot be judged by one year's results.

Housing Management

During the year 103 families were rehoused by the Council 43 of which were to fill casual vacancies.

Comparison with previous years is given below:—

Year	New Houses	Casual Vacancies	Total
1964	75	29	104
1965	29	51	80
1966	41	34	75
1967	17	39	56
1968	*60	43	103
	<hr/> 222	<hr/> 196	<hr/> 418

*Includes houses purchased from Min. of Technology.

In addition to new families housed 42 families were transferred to accommodation more suitable to their needs. All transfers were made on a voluntary basis.

The Council now owns 1,402 dwellings or 15% of the houses in the area. The current programme consists of about 260 houses either under construction or at various planning stages. A review of the waiting list is due in 1969.

I would like to comment again on the interest shown by tenants in the appearance of their estates. 1st and 2nd prizes in the Best Kept Estate competition were both won by our estates and there is no doubt that there is an increased concern with environment on the part of tenants. Landscaping schemes were completed at West Hill, Brampton and Chapel Close, Warwick Bridge, and further schemes of landscaping and provision of car parks are going forward.

Public Health

Fifty-two Informal Notices were served under the Public Health Acts and 8 Statutory Notices.

Drainage and Water Closets

New drainage schemes and water closets have been provided at 71 premises of which 40 are to Council Sewers and 31 to septic tanks. Drainage was disconnected from 19 septic tanks and connected to the Council's Sewers.

Caravans

Twelve sites were licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Deveopment Act, 1960 at the end of the year.

Three sites for a total of 31 caravans are for holiday and touring and the remainder are single residential caravans. Fifty-three visits were made during the year.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

There were 5 dealers registered at the 1st January, 1968, and no new applications were received during the year. Five visits were made during the year.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

The parts of the above Act dealing with the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse came fully into force in 1968.

The district was surveyed to ascertain the extent of the problem and whilst there are no spectacular large dumps of abandoned cars and other rubbish there is no doubt that the problem exists in small pockets scattered throughout the district.

A great deal of thought has been given to the problem. It is obviously better to prevent dumping taking place than to have to clean up afterwards. Where possible, arrangements have been made with scrap dealers to take cars which owners wish to abandon. Sometimes this will involve the Council in small payments.

We have always been prepared to take other larger items of refuse and many special collections are arranged, although every attempt is made to clear these in the normal refuse collection rounds. There is really no excuse for the dumping of old mattresses, furniture and other similar rubbish when we are prepared to remove them, whenever possible, free of charge but at the most at a small charge, whenever special collections have to be arranged.

A prosecution was attempted during the year in respect of the abandoning of a car in an occupation lane, but this failed when the owner stated that the car was not abandoned but deposited there for cutting up for disposal and that he had a land owner's consent to carry out this work. Such activities would require a planning permission.

Refuse Collection

No changes of any significance were made in the refuse collection scheme during the year. It is likely however that a start will be made in 1969 on a trial paper sack system.

There was one successful prosecution during the year for illegal "totting" on a refuse tip.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

Year Ended 31st March, 1969

Expenditure	Collection	Disposal	Salvage	Total	(1967/68)
Wages	9,811	1,831	329	11,971	(11,665)
Vehicles	5,420	780		6,200	(5,834)
Refuse Tips	—	1,016		1,016	(643)
Advertising	63			63	(22)
Depot	704	130	24	858	(762)
Other Expenses	759	130		732) Sals.	(675)
				23) Litter	
				26) Beamont land	
				108) clothing	
	£16,757	£3,887	£353	£20,997	(19,601)

Income	Total	(1967/68)
Salvage	66	(100)
Miscellaneous Income	295	(272)
	£361	(£372)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

It was hoped to have made a start with new conveniences at Longtown during the year, but various delays meant putting it off until 1969. Those at Dalston should also be started in 1969.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections

One small slaughterhouse is operating within the district. The majority of meat is obtained from Carlisle or Penrith Slaughterhouses.

Inspection of Meat 1968

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Numbers Inspected	...	...	266	—	464	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis:						
Whole caracases condemned	...		—	—	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...		111	—	100	—
Tuberculosis only	...	...	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis only:						
Carcases condemned	...	...	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to re- frigeration	...	...	2	—	—	—

A total of 2,156 lbs. of meat was condemned.

One butcher was prosecuted and fined for selling meat unfit for human consumption.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

The following is a summary of premises subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations:—

1. Number of Premises

Hotels and Restaurants (excluding Carlisle and District State Management Scheme).	27
Grocers and General Stores	60
Butchers	7
Ice Cream and Sweets	11
Greengrocers	4
Fish and Chip Shops	2
Bakers	1
Wholesale Warehouses	3
Chemists	3
Total:	<hr/> 118 <hr/>

2. Number of Premises fitted to comply with
Regulation 16. 118
3. Number of Premises to which Regulation 19
applies 112
4. Number of premises fitted to comply with
Regulation 19. 112

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1959

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960

Thirty-four dairymen are registered as distributors under the above regulations.

All are licenced by the County Council to sell designated milk, the Council acting as their agents in administering the provisions of the Special Designation Regulations.

There is one small pasteurising plant in the district.

Milk Samples

The folowing samples were taken from dairymen under the Special Designation Regulations and a test for keeping quality carried out.

	Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Untreated Milk	32	23	9
Pasteurised Milk	13	12	1

Brucella Abortus — Untreated Milk

In addition to the above, samples of untreated milk from 30 Milk Dealers and Producers/Retailers in the area were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Brucellosis tests. Samples of raw milk obtained during the Special Designation sampling are also given the Milk Ring Test as a routine precaution. In all, a total of 468 samples of milk were tested and from these a total of 15 animals from 3 producers were found to be affected by Brucella Abortus.

Prosecutions

There was one prosecution for selling milk from a dirty bottle, but which was not successful due to a technicality.

Ice Cream

Fifty-seven visits were made to ice cream premises in accordance with the regulations. There is one small ice cream manufacturer in the district and 5 samples for keeping quality were taken during the year. All were satisfactory.

Poultry Dressing Stations

There are four premises in the district killing and dressing poultry. None operate on a large scale but are busier at the Christmas season. Regular visits are made, the premises are in good order and maintained in a clean condition. Full dressing is not carried out, evisceration being done at the various retail outlets supplied. Consequently only superficial examination of poultry can be carried out at the time of visit. It is impossible to provide a full inspection service of poultry and apart from spot checks we rely on the co-operation of the operator.

Unsound Food

The following amounts of food were condemned during the year:—

Meat	...	...	99 lbs.
Tinned Meat	...	...	502 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	6 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. The following details are given of factories in the area and inspections made:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Number of Prosecu- tions
(i) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 be enforced by L.A.	11	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	86	49	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (Excluding Outworkers pre- mises).	128	—	—	—
.	225	55	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found — 6.

3. Under part VIII of the Act there were no outworkers.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

There are 100 premises registered under this Act employing 386 persons. Premises registered under this Act are divided as follows:—

Class of Premises	No. on Register 31.12.68	No. of Persons Employed
Offices 	24	142
Retail Shops 	58	146
Wholesale Warehouses ...	8	44
Catering Establishments ...	9	52
Canteens 	—	1
Fuel Storage Depots ...	1	1
	100	386

103 visits were made to these types of premises.

Rodent Control

Inspections made 	126
For the purpose of survey ...	73
Resulting from Notification ...	53
Revisits to infected properties ...	194

Inspections to —				Found to be infested with		
					Rats	Mice
Farms	...	...	...	15	11	—
Sewers	...	...	...	24	17	—
Tips	...	...	...	29	29	—
Dwellings	...	...	...	34	14	6
Business Premises	...	...	...	9	4	2
Schools	...	...	...	7	1	4
Other	...	...	...	8	2	1

Disinfestation

Nos. of visits made ... 12

Nos. of revisits (Cockroaches) ... 2

Infestations — (Cockroaches) ... 6

Ants ... 2

Wasps ... 3

Flies ... 1

Petroleum Acts

There are 134 licences to store petroleum spirit in force within the district; 2 new licences were issued during the year. All these premises have been visited during the year and any contraventions of the Act pointed out. Altogether 178 visits were made to this type of premises.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Visits made to houses under Housing Acts and Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
Visits made to houses re. proposals for reconditioning	...								65
Visits made to houses re. dirty conditions	...	...	...						3
Visits made to houses re. Discretionary Grants	...	...	...						104
Visits made to houses re. Standard Grants	...	...	...						157
Visits made to house re. subsidies under Housing (Financial Provisions) Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Existing Drainage Systems	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Proposals for new drainage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
New drainage works, inspected and tested	...	...	...						29
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Caravans and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Dangerous Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Licenced Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

Poultry Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Casualty Slaughter on Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Litter (Civic Amenities Act.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Public Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Petroleum Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Visits paid to housing applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	797
Repair & Management of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676
Other Council Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Boarding Kennels	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Farm Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	122

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN HILL,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Officer.

